VIRGINIA POLITICS.

THE DEATH OF THE RICHMOND JUNTA THE GUBERNATORIAL CANVASS.

THE STUMPING TOUR OF HENRY A. WISE.

THE KNOW NOTHINGS.

Bpecial Correspondence of the New York Herald, &c.,

Our Richmond Correspondence.
RICHMOND, Jan. 6, 1855.

Richmond Junta—Their Beginning, Rise and Fall—
The Enquirer and Evaminer—Wise and the Know Nothings—The Henrico Whigs.

The great philosopher, Brownson, in an address before some college society in Maryland, maintained that there must and ought to be in every country an aristocracy, to guide and control public opinion, and to set an examto "them asses" in manners and morals. Had York and Virginia? Had he been rummaging among the archives of the Albany Regency and the Richmond Junta different names for the same thing? You know all about the Regency. Let me say a word or two about the Junts, the "Richmond Junta," a central power which long controlled the politics of Virginia, and, with it, of many other Southern States besides. The Junta dates its birth in 1824, and was composed principally of old friends of Crawford, Its prominent original members were fhomas Ritchie, Dr. Breckenbrough, Peter V. Daniel, Judgo Philip Norborne Nicholas, John Rutherfoord, Andrew

tevenson, &c.

This body was, in the beginning, purely aristocratic, and in its social position and political influence would have sent a thrill of admiration to Brownson's very narrow. Its members were old Vi ginla gentlemen, of the most spotless linen and unimpeachable patriotism— dignified but genial old cocks, fond of good blood and o wine, and altogether unadulterated in broad, habits, manners and associations with anything pla-beins. This central Junta for many a long year ruled the roast in Virginia, guided and controlled the political movements of the State, and did everything in their own fashion, assisted sometimes by some of the promi-nent lights of the provinces, such as Thomas Jefferson Randolph, General Dromgoole, Colonel Joe Watkins, W. H. Roane-who, though a country gentleman, speat H. Roans—who, though a country gentleman, speat much of his time in town—and other rural celebrities. The resolutions of '98-'99, were the political fible of this Junta, and the name which they peculiarly affected was regulation. Everything with these gentlamen was republican. They were the republican party. Of demogracy, either political or social, they knew nothing, and wished to know nothing. You are familiar with the history of Thomas Ritchie, the master spirit of this Junta and the side. the master spirit of this Junta, and the edi-ter of the central organ. He was the Napoleon of she political press - the most long headed, subtle, and indefatigable of political editors. There was no end to bales and a control of the control o fivence. He knew the Virginia character as entirely as Paganini knew his violin, and he played on it with as great skill and success. The Richmond Enquirer was more than a match for the whig pre-s, even when it had Hampden Pleasants at its head, and all the waig orators of the State combined. It followed these orators all over Virginia, answered their arguments, laughed at their eloquence, and made their cause odious and themselves ridiculous. It healed up differences and recon-ciled disaffected politicians in its own party with the most consummate art and tact. It had in every hamlet of the State a large number of Brutuses, Catos, and other Tuckahoe and Cobee Romans, (besides a multitude of Greeks,) who contributed freely to the columns of the Enquirer, and imagined that by their cachling they had saved the State. In this sweet delusion they were not discouraged by the Nestor of the Virginia press. Such

The force bill and proclamation of Gen. Jackson sorely perplexed these worthy gentlemen. They were for a season sadly disgruntled thereby. It was a difficult mat-ter to hold on to their '33 and '99 consolentious scruples and hold on to power at the same moment. For a time they were much troubled, and even disaffected; but they smally succumbed, under Mr. Ritchie's politic qualifica-tions, scepting the proclamation, except some 'doctri-mal points.' Some more shuffling and disaffection were caused by Jackson's removal of the deposits. Among the disaffected who went off at that time were Wo. H. Roane, John Thompson Brown, (a bright and shining Right of the party.) Thos. Walker Glimer, and others. The Junta, however, were soon relieved of their disaffec-tion, forgetting the manner in which the thing was done, in regard for the thing itself. They were became calogists of the removar of the deposits, and their ardor was by no means shated after the deposite in the State banks. Two of the members of the Junta were presidents of State mati-tutions. They went en sustaining Old Heckory in his iron rule, though their aristocratic notions utterly re-volted at the extreme democracy of Jackson's folk. They were the very last to adopt the title of democrat, and when they did, it was like a child taking a bitter pill; but they Snally managed to availow it with tolorsuccumbed, under Mr. Ritchie's politic qualifica intens. They went on sustaining Old Hickory in his iron rule, though their aristocratio notions uterly revelled at the extreme democracy of Jackson's folk. They were the very last to adopt the title of democrat, and when they did, it was like a colld taking a blitter pill; but they Banlly managed to swallow it with tolerable grace. At a still later day, under the regn of Polic and fabbage, the Junta was no longer exclusively his tolerable grace. At a still later day, under the regn of the pill; but they bandly managed to swallow it with tolerable grace. At a still later day, under the regn of Polic and fabbage, the Junta was no longer exclusively his loof pair/cities. Pubelians began to find their was into the hallowed circle. But the power and glory of the Richmond Junta sen now, alas, matters of history only. The Junta is at these writings a dead cock in the pit. The eld aristocrats who composed it have long since died or left the metropolis; and seeing the subjection of the contral power to the occupation of the Marking Hallow the power of the Washington and the grace of the washington and the reach of official indicates an anterpring, and it ceased to go. The hands were still then, but it wasn't often that they pointed to the time of day. The great centralorgan—the Royaleror, the medium of the Junta—was impaired in influence, nat only on account of Mr Bitchie's removal, but from the race of his concenting to accept office. The domocracy had been taught that their great democratic paper—the grace of the still point of the fact, and with the power and authority formerly exclusively wielded by the Richmond Exquisiver. Its editor was John M. Daniel, a gwatleman whose name has attained great no oriety by his point evel produced the occupanc

PRIMENSON SOMETHING.

PRIMENSON OF ALL JAN. 8, 1855.

Wise in Virginia—The Know Nothings in Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—The Political Complexion of the State—Who are the Supporters of Mr. Wise, &c., &c. I arrived here on Saturlay morning last, expecting during the day to hear Henry A. Wise upon the stump, according to previous appointment made and published I was disappointed, however, in ascertaining that the first stumping programme of Mr. Wise had been changed, and his address to the voters of Petersburg postponed till to

rumor says there is beyond the limits of the State. People seem to regard the result of the election to be already foreshadowed, whigs and Know Nothings being silent, as if they already had the victory guaranteed and secured, and the Wise partisans being mum, as if they had all seen the handwriting upon the wall. Mr. Wise, however, is to be commended for his perseverance, and he works away, apparently resolved, if he dies at all, to die game. All the chances of his success or defeat, of course, depend upon the strength of the Know Nothing party, which has not yet tried itself in the political harness. All predictions, therefore, at the present time, in regard All predictions, therefore, at the present time, in regard to the power of this new organization in the Old Dimin-on, is mere guess work; but guess work is entitled to consideration when based upon good reasons. From in-dications, so far, I am inclined to the opinion that na-

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to the power of this new organization in the Old Diminon, is mere guess work; but guess work is entitled to consideration when based upon good reasons. From indications, to far, I am inclined to the opinion that native Americanism is going to sweep everything before it in the coming contest, as it has already done at the North—in Maine, Massanhusetts, Pennsylvania, &c. I may be mistaken, but I base my opinion upon the following evidences, from which every reader may draw his own conclusions, as I have mine:

— In the late municipal election in Norfolk—the first test of Know Nothingism in the State—this party swept everything before them. Now Norfolk is the last place in the State where the Know Nothings were expected to triumph. Being on the seaboard it has a large foreign population, which, combined with the Wise democrats, it was thought would weigh down the Rnow Nothing party whenever it dared to enter the scales against them. Public opinion, however, was disappointed—the democrats "knocked under," and a new victory was given to the new party, already statisted with success. So much far Norfolk and the first trial of the Know Nothings in this State. In Petersburg, I understand, there are about one thousand names recorded on the Know Nothings in this State. In Petersburg, I understand, there are about one thousand from the native voters is enough, if not in itself to control the election in this place, exrainly to do so by a union with the whigs. It is by some denied that this is the strength of the Know Nothings of Petersburg, and it is said by the supporters of arr. Wise that not a single Know Nothing lodge exists in this town. Now, common sense says this is all gammon. It is at variance with the natural order of things that a party like the Know Nothings lodge or an organization in the town of Petersburg, and it is said by the supporters of arr. Wise that not a single Know Nothing lodge exists in this town. Now, common sense says this is all gammon. It is at variance with the natural order of things that a

Perensuung, VA., Jan. 9, 1855. Wise on the Stump-Not in Petersburg at the Appointed Time-His Friends Find it Difficult to Manage Him-Resolved to Fit His Own Harness upon His Back-State of Parties in Virginia-Attempted Fusion Be tween the Whigs and Know Nothings-Does the Fu-sion Make a Whig or a Know Nothing Organization?

in their expectations of hearing Mr. Wise. According to the programme first published, he was to speak here of the 5th; according to the second, he was to be here sure-y on the 6th; and according to the third programme, he was to be here without fall on the evening of the 9th, (this evening) He has not come yet, and none of his friends are able to account for or excuse his absence Between Mr. Wise and his friends it seems there is some little difficulty and embarrassment in carrying out his appointments. Mr Wise, who is as obstinate as he is violent against the Know Nothings, insists upon making out his own appointments for meeting the voters of Vir-ginia on the stump, and positively refuses to be directed by his friends. These too partial friends, on the other hand, determine that he shall be ruled by them, and without his knowledge and consent they make engagements for him, and write out his programme for the press. They fix him as it suits themselves; but their candidate won't stay fixed. He is sure to kick up if his friends attempt to draw a tight rein upon him. This is the secret of so many disappointments. The programmes originally published were not made out by Mr Wise, but the secret of so many disappointments. The programmes originally published were not made out by Mr Wise, but by his friends, and the untamed and untameable coft refused to submit to them and kicked completely out of the traces. The last list of appointments by which he was to be here to night, however, was made out by himself, and why he has again disappointed the people, tao best at guessing find it difficult to solve. He has, so far, only spoken twice during the campaign—on the last of Jenuary in Norfolk, and on Saturday last in the isle of Wight, on which day he was set down in the papera here for Petersburg. There is no calculating now, whom he will be tere, or where he wall next bring up. His best friends here cannot find him or tell wasere neals. They say, "his friends have been trying to manage him, and he is going to showathem that he will speak when it sulfs him, and act just as he d——d pleases." He may be here to morrow, and social to-morrow night. His absence to night will likely again ontage the entire programme for the State. Here, he was anciously looked for and espected, up to the very hour of the opaning of the meeting he was to address. A crowd of about thousand persons assembled tence were entertained by a contract the local oraiors of the place. The cross, though large, was by no means enthusiastic, and seemed to enjoy excessively, as a good joke, being hoaxed the third time into authorised hearing of the democratic nominee. It may be that accidents of some stad incident to travelling may have delayed Mr Wise; but if so, were tee old soothsayers alive they would not augur favorably from such mishaps.

Turning from the disappointments of Mr. Wise to the state of parties here, it is found they are in a very in teres ing mingle, and that politician has ages of idescept power who can see clearly through them. This campaign is a game of dice, and it is just about as cifficult to ancertain the true beating of the oblised parties will be about as cifficult of any heart of the compliment benefit of t by his friends, and the untamed and untameable colt re fused to submit to them and kicked completely out of the

Persessung, Va., Jan. 10, 1835. The Virginia Democracy us the Know Nothings-Henry

A. Wise not on Hand-Scenet in the Wigwam-Destruction of a Saw Mill in North Carolina-Virginia Financiering-A Practical Destress-Gold Mining. After repeated disappointments in the non-fulfilment

of his appointments here, the unterrified again assembled last night in Phentix Hall, the principal theatre in this city, to hear Mr. Wise. A respectable audience—mostly Know Nothings—assembled at an early hour; but half-part seven came around before any signs of discontent, Wise or no-Wise, exhibited itself. The former not appearing, the latter usurped the power, and loud cries were made for "Thomas Cat," "Pryor! Pryor!" "Rives," &c. Then hurrahs for Henry A. Wise, and cheers for the Know Nothings, all of which met with no response. Then followed calls for "Music," "Tim O'Flaherty," and vacious other non-comatables when the Hon. R. K. Mead and Mr. Tim Rives appeared on the stage. The former consoled the democracy, and "Tim O'Flaherty," and various other non-comatables when the Hon. R. K. Mead and Mr. Tim Rives appeared on the stage. The former consoled the democracy, and begged them to bear up manfully against their disappointments, and closed by assuring the audience that the wished for gentleman would be speedily forthcoming. Mr. Tim Rives then followed, and pitched into the Rnow Nothings with a hearty good will—his head, hands and feet cut all kinds of capers, whilst his tongue bestowed unpleasant epithets upen "Bennett of the Henato, and the Massachusetts Know Nothings," saying, "They are all pledged to the repeal of the Nebraska bill and Missouri Compromise, and to the death on foreigners and Catholics." He then read the "Miniature Life of Franklin Piercs," and commented severely upon its author, much to the amusement of the audience. Henry A. Wise still being absent, R. A. Pryor, of Richmond, being loudly called for, responded and made a short, pleasant speech.

The whole proceeding was a tirade against the Know Nothings, the whigs not being considered worthy their steel. Except in a coaxing sort of vote-for-us way, that bodes no fear, Mr. Pryor complimented the audience on "the respectability of their appearance," and spoke warmly in favor of Mr. Wise, and much warmer (dis-

Nothings, the whigs not being considered worthy their steel. Except in a coaxing sort of vote-for-us way, that bodes no fear, Mr. Pryor complimented the audience on "the respectability of their appearance," and spoke warmly in favor of Mr. Wise, and much warmer (disparangingly) of the guisty party that dared to "thide their light under a bustol," and "stab their opponents in the dark"—all of which was received with apparent pleasure, while the Know Nothings present laughed in their sleeves. The meeting then gradually dispersed, leaving the floor something less than two inches deep in tobacce spit—(the Virginians are most inveterate tobacce caters, and there being over 2,000 persons present.)

We expect Mr Wise to take the stump before the week is out, and then the annihilation of "the contemptible Know Nothings" will undoubtedly be complete. I will forward you in due season the pith of his speech.

The saw mill owned by Wm. H. Bibbe & Co., of this city, in Northampton county, North Carolina, was destroyed about one o'cleck yesterday, by the explosion of the boiler. killing three negroes and wounding the engineer. The mill is a total wreck.

The Virginians have established a new mode of financiering, by sk nning each other and every poor fellow who brings foreign money into the State, out of three per cent. North Carolina comes in for the worst. I had occasion to visit the gold mines has week, when I was refused a passage over the Petersburg and Richmond road unless I submitted to a three per cent shave on a North Carolina bill, and it has now become prevalent among the merchants. "Hard times," they say, "and we must grin and bear it until better business occupies the time of rail-road ownrs and others. A report is greatly credited here of a great inprovement In money matters in the North; but I presume it is only a faux alarma.

We read much now-a-days of femate medical colleges, to aveid the unpleasat these of strange physicians, or even family physicians, presiding at the impertant events lable to occur in th

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE. The Hon. Wilson Smith, formerly Governor of Virginia, and now a democratic member of Congress from the Seventh district of that State, has consented to be put in normation as an independent candidate for Governor, in opposition to Mr. Wise.

FREE SOIL MEETING IN BOSTON.—A meeting of the free soil party was held in Poston on the 10th inst. There was soil party was held in Foston on the 10th inst. There was considerable discussion on the subject of continuing the origanization of the party. The prevailing opinion seemed to be that the abolishment of slavery was the paramount object, and that it was best to continue the antislavery organization as a party. It is said that resolutions to that effect were persed.

Hen. M. P. Witder declines being coastered a candidate for United States Senator of Massachusetts.

Swift, the Know Nothing candidate for Mayor of Loxington, Ry, was elected on the 6th inst.

A number of papers in Pennsylvania strongly need the

A number of papers in Pennsylvania strongly urge the claims of Hon John L. Dawson to the support of the demogratic members of the Legislature for United States

The "Sag Nicht" is the name of a new secret politic organization started in Cincinna.i, in opposition to the Know Nothings.

Interesting from Utah.

We have files of the Salt Lake City News to the 30th of November, but they contain no news of importance. The following are the only items of interest worth ex-

tracting —
Col. STEPTOE AND COMPANY.
Col. Steptoe, Lieuts. Mowry, Aliaton and Tyler, U. S.
A., Chief Justice Kinney, U. S. District Autorney Holman, with a part of Lieut. Allston's company of dragons, and part of Lieut. Mowry's company of rides, the went man, with a part of Lieut. Allston's company of deagrons, and part of Lieut. Mowry's company of rifles, rest Salt Lake city, Oct. 12, on a four south. They went by way of Mani to Fillmore city, and recurred by the usual travelled route to Salt Lae city, on the 34 Nov. During his trip Judge Kinney held the regular sessions of Court in the Second Judicial district, and we hear his charges to the jury much commended as evinoing a high order of official intelligence, marked by a gentlemanly bearing, and a pacific spirit entirely opposed to litigation. We have been informed by one of the party that several of them purchased lots in Fillmore city, very highly appreciating its material advantages for the seat of government; that all were pleased with the condition and a pearance of the different settlements, remarking that they were never more kindly received and courtecously trated, nor did they wish to be.

ENTED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

The Second Judicial District, in session at Nephi City, Oct. 18, Chief Justice Kuney presiding. On motion of Joseph Holman, Eq., United States Attorney for the Ferritory of Utah, Silvester Mowry, of Rhode Island; Benjamin Allston, of South Carolina; and Robert O. Tyler, of Connecticut, were admitted to practice as Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, and Soliciters in Chancery before the United States, in and for the Territory of Utah.

For a few weeks past, through the foily of a few whis-

torneys and Counsellors at Law, and Soliciters in Chancery before the United States, in and for the Territory of Ctah.

For a few weeks past, through the foily of a few whisky and beer sellers, and the ridiculous conduct of a small sprinkling of drunkards and rowies, we have felt strongly in favor of the Maine Liquor law; and if that would not stop it, we would prefer baving every distilling and brewing apparatus entirely destroyed, and importation of atrong trinks prohibited, to having drunkenness, rowdying in our streets, in any habitation, or anywhere within our borders.

Still we are no advocates for curtailing any persons' reasonable agency, and on the contrary we do not wish another's irection of speech and action to be allowed to interiere with our rights. Hence it is not strong drink, but the misuse of it, which we deprecate; and inasmach as some will misuse it whenever they use it at all, and them abuse good order, decency and the other rights of reciety, we rejoice that our Mayor and City Council are going to take away all licenses for the sale of intoxicating drinks to be used as a beverage.

BIUT UP YOUR LIQUOR AND BERR SHOPS.

Much ig the gratification of all lovers of sood conduct and good order, the Mayor and City Council of this city, at their last session, repealed all heenses for selling beer and intoxicating liquors and as there is an ordinasce making such sales fineable without a license, we begin to think there is a prospect for inebriaces to put their time and means to better use than to loaf about slop shops, or be seen drunk in the streets, or found prowing about at right where they have no business.

Should taking away licenses, fines for breach of ordinace and loping dead branches from the church fall fa steping the irrafile, we hope the bishops and etticans in each ward, co-operating with the Buyer and City Cruncil, will take effectual measures to abste all nuisances.

cil, will take effectual measures to abate all nuisances.

DECISION ON THE TAX LAW IN OR10.— Yester day, the Judges of the Superior Court gave their decision in the tex law cases, which have excited much interest in this community. Each Judge read his opinion, and they severally agreed in the result. The Judges refuse to grant an injunction as prayed for, and only one (Judge Spencer) expresses an opinion in regard to the 10th section of the tax law, which is the section permitting deductions to be made, and which the Supreme Court has declared to be unconstitutional. Judge Spencer believes the section to be liable to no such objection. The other Judges, Measra. Storer and Gholson, express no opinion in regard to the 10th section, and it is not proper to infer what they are from any words that they have spoken. The Court having decided against the plaintiffs in these cases, we are not advised that any further steps will be taken to have the case further adjudicated upon. To carry it again to the Supreme Court would hardly pay for the trouble it would cause. The courts having done their duty, it remains for the people to do theirs, and to apply the proper remay in their own way. From this time forth, it should be every tax payer's duty to take steps to choose a State goverament next October favorable to a change of the constitution, and the nacument of an honest system of taxation.—Cinciental Gazette, Jan. 10.

Formum Consuls.—The President of the United

Foreign Consuls.—The President of the United States has recognized Edward Smith Sayres Consul of Sweden and Norway, at Philadelphia; Carl Edward Habieht, for the same at New York; and Julius Sampson, of Mobile, Consul of Saxe Weimar, for the States of Alabama, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, California, Texas and Arkansas, to reside at Mobile.

NEWS FROM CUBA.

Arrival of the Cahawba at New Orles HAVANA, Dec. 31, 1854.

HAVANA, Dec. 31, 1854.

Latest of the American Prisoners—Mr. Felix and his Military Advisor—General Concha's Legal Aid Declined—Reasons of the Acoused—He is Removed to the Moro with Estrampes—The United States Steamer Princeton and the Albany Search—Emanoipado Rules

-Trade Report.
It is nine days hence before we shall have a state It is nine days hence before we shall have a steamer direct for New York; and as there is some interest being felt in the case of the American citizens at present in confinement and in course of trial by this government, under most serious charges, I feel it to be my duty to advise you by this opportunity of such new circumstances as have occurred in relation to them.

Mr. Felix was called upon at his cell by the officer of the Spanish army who had been selected by General Concha to conduct his defence before the military commission on the 20th inst., to confer with him as to his views, testimony, and plan for refutior the charges

mission on the 20th inst., to confer with him as to his views, testimony, and plan for refuting the charges made against him. The services were declined by the prisoner, "as the counsel required by the treaty was not of the character offered him by the government—the tribunal was not the civil tribunal of the land recognized by the treaty, and that he had not been permitted confrontation with the witnesses against him, while he had not been allowed communication and time to bring testimony here that would be very important in his defence." He rested his case, "under the circumstances, upon the defence which would be found in his protest, with the declaration that he was entirely innocent of the upon the defence which would be found in his protest, with the declaration that he was entirely innocent of the charges that had been made to his prejudice by irresponsible and secret denunciation." His defence was given to the officer—very imprudently, as he should have retained it until he was called upon to answer be-

have retained it until he was called upon to answer before the military commission.

He was the next morning taken with Francisco Estrampes, from the Tacon jall, and placed in the fortress
of the Moro, where he is only allowed communication
with the Consul of the United States. The cause, I presume to be, for the removal of the two prisoners, the
excitement that is produced here by the facility of communication amounts. munication among the opponents of the government, and to the prejudice of the public peace.

The United States war steamer Princeton arrived yes-

terday from Aspinwall and Kingston, Jamaica, without any intelligence of the United States sloop-of-war Albaany. The story as to the Commodore of the British squad-ron in these waters dining with Captaia Gerry at Car-thagena, is not correct as to date, which should have been 10th of September, after which the Albany was off the port of Aspinwall. Capt. Eagle, of the Princeton, and the acting United States Consul will visit the prisoners at the Moro Castle to-day, and on their return visit Captain McCulloch and mate of the schr J. G. White, at the Tacon, where they yet remain. The fact of the State prisoners being removed to the fort I consider favorable for them, as I think it indicates the determination of the government not to be precipitate in action after the de-cision of the tribunal. The Princeton will leave in two

government not to be precipitate in action after the decision of the tribunal. The Princeton will leave in two or three days for Key West. Fla., to await orders there from Commedore Newten.

On the 29th was towed into this port from Mariel, the American brig Parthenon, Savage, master, from Geatgreen brig Parthenon, Savage, master, from Geatgreen and Yera Cruz, with a cargo of mahogany—in distress from sickness of officers and crew—unable to work the vessel, the brig's destination being being the cty of New York.

On the 28th inst. were published new orders and regulations as to the "mannipados," which have been, or may be contracted for with the government by planlers and others, tending materially to secure their future freedom, and give them personal protection from cruel treatment, during their forced voluntary servitude. The "cedulas" to be furnished by the government, are in form and description like those recently established for check and verification of the registry of saves every six months, of which I advised you—the price recovered from the consignees or contractors for the labor of the emancipados to be fifty cents for each "cedula" issued, which the planter is authorized to discount from the wages to be paid. These new orders will help the police funds very considerably, as they make an additional tax of about \$500,000 upon the working material of the island.

I hand you our news files to date. In business we have nothing new to say, as there are no transactions of any consequence in sugar of the old or the new crop. The weather is cold, the island healthy, and the people in good temper for the season and its enjoyments.

A very good letter from "Peter," which will be found somewhere, I have not time to remark upon, save to observe only that it is full of wit, clever deductions at a literal ciscount from truth, a happy police report of your city, correct iceas of Sebastopol. Bombastopol, Nebrasia, tengress. Washington, and the Havana correspondents of the New York press; and I have no doubt, that f

HAVANA, Jan. 2, 1855.

Interesting Narrative of Senor Estrampes—His Letter to the Licutenant Governor of Baracoa—His Arrical at the Moro of St. Jago de Cuba—Demand for His Execution—Arrical of Americans—The Labor Question.

As there will not be a steamer for New York direct until the 8th, perhaps the 9th, inst., and as the Philadelphia, which ship is the one that will then proceed to your port, is noteriously a "slow cosch," I deem it advisable to forward this letter via New Orleans.

On the 28th ult. Senor Estrampes and Mr. Felix were

On the 28th ult. Senor Estrampes and Mr. Felix were unexpectedly removed from the Real Carcel to the Moro Castle, where they are confined in separate cells, and where no one, except the acting United States Consul,

communication with them.

Although my previous letters have contained nearly all the circumstances detailed in the following narrative, yet having been favored with it in the handwriting of Senor Estrampes himself, and three being one or two points in it of which I had not previously been inform-ed, I have transcribed it for the HERALD. If the cruelties therein narrated as having been perpetrated upon the person of Senor Estrampes, who is, it must not be forgotien, a citizen of the United States, do not stir up the blood of "Young America," and rouse it to action, then nothing will do so. But the reader will be anxious to peruse the narrative of Senor Estrampes, and therefore I refrain from making further observa-tions, which the subject would otherwise induce me to

anxious to peruse the narrative of Senor Estrampos, and therefore I refrain from making further observations, which the subject would otherwise induce me to make:

I arrived at Baracoa with a passport bearing the name of Ernest Lacoate, on the 22d of October, 1854, disembarked on the 23d, and was arrested on the 24th. My mission was a greatone. My intentions were to piece myself at the head of the revolution in the sastern part of the island. I brought with me arms and municious, which I had deemed necessary to commence the enterprise. Being bearer of important documents, my first set was to place them in the hands of the person for whom I brought a letter of introduction from his brother. On the morning of the 24th the captain of the vessel came to inform me that the custom house officers were searching the schooser with the utmost acrutiny, and that all the harbor was occupied by the soldiers of the garrison. But a short time had clapsed, when the intelligence was brought to me that the arms were discovered, and that the captain and crew of the J. G. White were arrested. I loaded my revolver, and with my boffice had declared it to be my property. My first imphile was to defend myself to the last, and die rather than fall into the hands of the Spaniards; but a moment's reflection convinced me that my position impossuly on me a sacred duty, and that I ought to save others who were entirely innocent, and who would suffer in my place had the government been prevented by my death from knowing the truth. I was not deceived in my place had the government been prevented by my death from knowing the truth. I was not deceived in my place had the government been prevented by my death from knowing the truth. I was not deceived in my place had the government been prevented by my death from knowing the truth. I was not deceived in my place had the government been prevented by my death from knowing the from the day following, when a lond uprovariance in the barracks, and immediately locked up in the calsoose, where I passed

away and torn in pieces in the search for papers and doc-

away and tors in precess in the search for papers and storements.

The sext day I wrote to the Lieutenant-Governor as follows:—

MR. LIEUTENANT-GOVERYOR:—

Size—I believe you to be worthy of the position which you occupy, and? am certain that you are ignorant of the treatment that I am receiving. I beg of you to take the trouble to come and see me; but do not think that it is to ask of you any favor or concession derogatory to my dignity as a man and a gentleman. I wish only to invoke the laws of humanity, which are recognised in this age of enlightened civilization throughout the universe, but which seem to be unknown in a country which I had thought civilized. hought civilized.

1 have the honor to be, sir, yours, &c.,
ERNEST LACOSTE.

I remained in Baracos until the 8th of November, without any allevisition, and was then emberked on the war steamer Nuevo Fisarro, where I was again placed in irons, but more humanely treated by the commander. The following day, in the evening, we arrived at the Moro of 8th Jago de Cubs, where I was placed in the marrow calabooss, with a sentinel constantly watching every movement. Another facal was appointed at 3th Jago de Cubs to take further declarations, but I pursued the same policy there I had adopted at Baracoa. I remained there until the 3d of December, when I again combarked on the war steamer Francisco de Asis. Here I was conducted to the infirmary of the ship, a narrow nifected place, about the size of the forecastle of a small schooner. Heavily ironed and upon the bare floor, and crenched by the water which washed in from the gunceck above—sickened by the pestilential atmosphere, and by the food, which consisted of a sea biscuit and a piece of raw pork daily—I passed six days and five nights. I was forbidden to smoke, not trom any danger of fire, as the sallors and soldiers around me were constantly smoking, but simply to aggravate the misery of my position. All remonstrances were unheeded, and I was obliged to endure in silence the insuits and abuse heaped upon me. When we arrived in this place, Mr. Felix and myself were bound separately, and then together in such a way that neither could move without inflicting pain upon the other, and but for the officer who conducted us, and to whom I addressed a remonstrance, saying to bim that only in the days of the inquisition such treatment would be allowed, he released and ordered us, and to whom I addressed a remonstrance, saying to bim that only in the days of the inquisition such treatment would be allowed, he released and ordered us, and to whom I addressed a remonstrance, saying to bim that of incommunication. In the third day I was played to be more humanely secured, although we were conduced to prison through the such as a fact that a such a such a

which had brought him to the distinguished position he new held.

1 sho told him that the misfortune had no remedy. My fate is decided, and I await sith calm resignation the nowner of death, regretting only that I am obliged to leave my beloved Cobe still in chains. I reproach no one with the cause of this disaster, as it was a montaneous action of my own to come to this island and real my opinion with my blood—to die or to be freel—as a thousant deaths are better than a life tormented with the view of my country's enslavement, when her liberty enly depends upon a little resolution and a knowledge of the duties which nature and society impose upon men. The idea of liberty to me has never been a mere silusion, but a couvi-tion of the mind and heart, which faithfully has accompanied me through life. My ambition has never been a gilled future, obtained by the success of the enterprise, because I have always thought I can smille—for to die in so hely and noble a cause is a fate as glorious as it is envisible!

FRANCISCO ESTRAMPES.

REAL CARCEL DE LA HARMAN, Dec. 27, 1854.

Would it be believed, had not the statement been given

Would it be believed, had not the statement been given to us from the hand of Senor Estrampes himself, that such barbarities could have been practised by the au-thorities of a nation having the slightest pretensions to

the civilization of which we of the nineteenth century are so prone to boast?

But the worst has yet to be told. I was informed on Saturday evening, by a friend who has peculiar opportunities for obtaining such information, and in whom the never have a time.

Saturday evening, by a friend who has peculiar opportunities for obtaining such information, and in whom (he never having given me incorrect information) I place implicit confidence, that the prosecuting fiscal had demanded that sentence of death by the garrete should be passed upon both Estrampe and Felix, and that the body of the former should be sfterwards quartered, his head carried to Baracon, and there fixed on a pole, exposed to public view.

When we remember the massacre of the fifty Americans by the orders of General Concha, and that the lives of the unfortunate Estrampes and Felix are now entirely in his hands, the blood shudders at the thought of the terrible death that, in all probability, will be theirs—unless, indeed, the government of the United States can be induced to take instant action to prevent it, for which holy purpose I entreat that the powerful influence of the Herald may be exerted.

The United States steamer Princeton put in here on the 29th, to obtain the shelter of this harbor from a terriffe norther which was blowing at the time. She has visited Jamaica and Aspinwall, without obtaining any information of the Albany, of whose sad fate there is, I fear, no room for further doubt.

Among the parties who have recently returned to this island is Mr. G. W. Brinckeroff, of Matanzas. He is the man who gave a public dinner to celebrate the slaughter of the fifty Americans at this city, during the previous reign of General Concha. He, I am told, shot his own portrait—saying, there is Brinckeroff the American, and elaphing his hand to his breast, here is Brinckeroff the Spaniard. Is such a man to be considered a fool or a madman?—one or the other he must be.

The vexed labor question is again mooded, in consequerce of a recent decree of the Cartain General, where in the declares the intention of amending the contracts of those enmancipados who are already apprenticed are to be bound fer only three years. The former, too, are not to be paid as high a rate of wages as the latter by two dollars

Polerison won't have anything to say on the subject."
Adios.

P.

(From the New Orleans Picayune, Jan. 5.)

The steamship Cahawba, R. W. Stufeldt, commander, arrived here at 2 o'clock this morning, bringing New York dates to the 26th I scember, and Havana to the 2d inst. The Cahawba experienced a very severe gale, ranging from the southward and westward to northward, on the 19th and 30th ult., which has delayed her passage. We learn from her passengers that the ship behaved nobly during the strum, and it may be said that she has fully established her reputation as a safe and most excellent sea boat.

The following is a list of her passengers from New York and Havana.

Chas Sagory, Thos Hol, sake. J. Fanner, Lyman Klan. Sobb, Mrs I M Denman, Mrs J Prasier, Mrs Depass, U H Levy, Chas Tobias, A. M. Tomlinson, Henry Archinard, E. Lennissie, J. G. Whitsker, Max Lundman, Chas Strong, J. F. Morris, Mrs Gherardi, Mrs J. P. Gilman, Mrs J. W. Smith, Dr. J. Ritchie, Mrs Atwater, Miss S. C. Pace, J. T. Bliss, G. W. Church, G. W. Kendall, George N. Sanders, Jose Solar, G. Bloomfield, Ignacia Salosa, F. A. de Wilde, M. Canalejo, two children and servant, Kanuel Aviler, Miss E. Gangloff, A. Estrada, J. Leblanc, Miss A. Leblanc, J. E. Mathews, M. Fenman.

The United States steamship Princeton, Capt. Eagle, had arrived at Havana from an unsuccessful cruise in search of the Albany. The following letter to Capt. Shufeldt has been handed us for publication:

UNITED STATEM STRANGER PRINCEOUX, J. MATT STRANGER, PRINCEOUX, J. HAVANA, Dec. 31, 1854.

DEAR SIR—You will much oblige me, on your arrival in New Orleans, by reporting this ship as having arrived from Aspinwall. We have been cruising in the Carribbann Sea. for some time past. We have also visited Jamaica, and received information from vessels which have arrived from despinwall. We have been cruising in the Carribbann Sea. for some time past. We have also visited Jamaica, and received information from vessels which have arrived from despination of the past of the past of the p

The prevailing impression continues to be that the unfertunate Albany went down, with all on board, during a heavy gale or hurricane in October, or else was struck by lightning and blown up.

The Princetton was to sail for Key West on the afterment of the 2d inst.

A number of small Spanish men-of-war are kept constantly cruising between Bahia Honds and Cape Antonio, looking out for fillbusters.

The political intelligence from Cuba is of little importance. The trial of Francisco Estrampes (Ernest Lacoste) was still going on before the military court or commission at Havana. Estrampes has made a declaration, in which he gives a full expose of his motives and actions. He denounces Francisco Hernandes, who informed against him at Buracoa, as a coward, a traitor, and a liar, and asia to be confronted with him. He completely exonerates J. H. Felix from any complicity or connection in the attempt at Baracoa, if attempt it may be called—complains at length of the inhuman treatment he has received sincells arrest, and more particularly previous to his being brought to the More Castle—repudiates all connection with the Cuban Junta in the States, with the plans and policy of which he says that he is at variance—distinctly asserts that he was alone in the attempt at revolution—states that for assistance in carrying out his project he looked to the liberty-oving Cubans alone; and says that he is ready and willing to die. In relation to the revolutionary flag found his possession, he says that it was designed by Gen. Lopes himself, and was given to him by a lady, whose name he resolutely refuses to disclose. He is a fine, stout, handsome young man. apparently about twenty-tight years of age; is full of determination, and, if he had any associates, has resolved upon dying rather than betray them. The probability is that he will be contended to death by the court; but there is still a hope that his life will be spared by General Concha, and that he will be sent to Spain. Notwithstanding his complete exculpation of Felix, the

News from St. Thomas. DETENTION OF THE AMERICAN STRAMER BY THE

News from St. Thomas.

DETENTION OF THE AMERICAN STEAMER BY THE AUTHORITIES.

[Prom the New Orleans Picayune, Jan. 5.]

By way of kingston and Havana we have dates from St. Thomas up to the 16th of December. The forer was at that time prevading to a considerable extent, but it was of a mild type.

The British West India mall steamer Parana, with one hundred and fifty passengers, reached St. Thomas on the morning of the 18th of December, from Soathampton, the greater number of those on board being bound for the different islands, the Spanish Main, Aspinwall and Vera Cruz. On the evening provious to het arrival, owing to the stupidity of the agent, the branch steamers had all been sent off. To remody this gross blunder, the Parana was despatched to Kingston, Jamaica, with such passengers as were destined for that place, Havena, and the Mexican Gulf ports, while the American revenue steamer Ben Franklin was chartered to take off such of the passengers as were bound for Martinique, Barbadoes and other islands in that direction Most of our realers are doubtless well acquainted with the fact that the Franklin has been detained for months at St. Thomas, or from the time when she put in at that port with guas and ammunition for the Para expedition to Venezuela. Her communitor, for the Para expedition to Venezuela. Her communitor, Captain Byrum, stated that all his papers were regular at the time the passengers from the Parana, with their baggage, were transferred on board, is vessel in the harbor of St. Thomas; that he had received both his register and clearance from the custom house. This was on the evening of the 18th of December, and just after dark set is the anchor of the Franklin was holsted, and she stanned out of the harbor crowded with passengers, among whem was the new British Governor of St. Vincent, Mr. Eyre. As she was passing the outer fort four guns, two of which were doubtless hotted, from the peculiar sound of the reports, were heard, and as the Parana passed out, half an hour afterwards, the Franklin

CAPT. E. A. ALLEN, U. S. A. Captain Allen died at Norfolk, Virginia, on the 6th

instant, in the seventy third year of his age. Captain Allen was a son of Colonel Ethan Allen, of revolution-Anen was a son of Colonel Ethan Allen, of revolution-ary renown, and particularly distinguished for the af-fair at Ticonderega. Captain Allen was born in Ver-mont, and having been educated at West Point, entered the army. He served until 1821, when the army was reduced. The annexed correspondence took place on Captain Allen's retirement from the army. The first letter is from the non-commissioned officers and sol-diers of his command. Colonel Ethan Allent left but two gons, of which the subject of the present sketch was the younger. His brother, Captain Hannibal Allen, died while in command of Fort Nelson, Norfolk Harbor, in the year 1814. Three braver soldiers than

Earbor, in the year 1814. Three braver soldiers than Col. Ethan Allen and his sons never drew sword:—
CRANY ISLAND, June 10, 1821.
CAPTAIN ETHAN A. ALLEN—
Sir—As you are about to take your leave of us, probably never to meet again, we deem it a duty to express on the occasion our unfeigned regret, and to tender you our united declaration of the veneration and respect we have always entertained for you as an officer during the period we have had the honor of being under your command. Be assured, sir, that we entertain the liveliest gratitude to you for your indefatigable neal in promoting our happiness and welfare, and the discipline and good order of your command, which convince us that your sim was at all times to promote the public good in your official capacity, without oppression.

As you are now about to retire to private life from the bustle of a camp, and from the service of your country, (which you have served honorably and faithfully for nearly seventeen years,) it is our wish and trust that

the Almighty will guide and protect you wherever you go, and that prosperity may attend you in whatever pur suit in life you may hereafter enter upon. We now bit you adieu. That the blessings and prayers of your old company may be propitious is our sincere with.

Signed by

GEORGE COUZERS,
GEORGE COUZERS,
Sergeants of Company O, and by the rest of the non
commissioned officers and privates of said company.

Captain Allen returned the following answer:

Cannot well express the feelings of my heart to the
men of the company that I have lately had the honce of
commanding, for the spontaneous declaration of approballon and good wastes which has been by them tenderdo me. I tope that whenever and under whatever
circumstanceal may hear of Company O, that its reputation for correct discipline, subordination and honorable conduct may stand unrivalled. I am now about retiring to the peaceful walks of private life. I leave you
with regret. I hope that your conduct may be such
as to command the esteem of your officers and the respect of the citizens. With feelings of sincere friendship,
I bid you all a long and last farewell, E. A. ALLEN,
To Company O.

Late Captain U. S. A.

The atree and Exhibitions.

Froadway Theatre.—Still the charming vocalist, Miss Louisa Pyne, is crawing good houses. She appears to night as Zerlina, in the opera of "Fra Diavolo," assisted in the other leading characters by Messra. Harrison, Porrani, Horncartie, Reev. s. and Miss Pyne. The farco of "A Lucky Bit" concludes the entertainment.

Bowent Theatre.—Mr. Woldron, the proprietor of this cetablishment, is using every means to please his pairons, and is justly entitled to liberal patronage. Tonight the offers for the annusements the musical farce of the "Foor Soldier," the drama of the "Flying Dutchman," and the favorite drama of "Giver Twist"—all the pieces being well cast.

Burnon's Theatre.—Two popular pieces are announced for this evening. The first 'a the comedy of "Pride shall Have a Fall," in which Burton and all his company will espear. Several overtures, polica, &c. will be played by the orchestra, and the anusements close with "Circe and her Magic Cup."

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Three capital pieces are announced for to night—the new drama of the "Sisters," the comedicat of "Love and Murder," and the "Captain of the Watch." Nearly all of Wallack's fine company appear in those pieces. A new five not play, called "Night and Morning," on Monday evening.

Mathofolitan Theatre.—There will be two performances to-day—one at 2 o'clock, and the other at 7. The afternoon performance of a grand Fersian cavalcade, heremanning, feats of equitation, vaniting and tumbing abo the farce of the "Secret." "El Hyder" will conclude the anusements of the evening.

American Museum—Mr. J. R. Scott appears this afternoon as Adam Brock, in the drama of the "Fon Heart Never Won Fair Lady." In the evening, the dram of the Laborer," and the drama of the "Pair Madicand the Magple." Scott, Clark and Hadaway appear.

Pear.

MECHAPICS' HALL.—The negro delineations which are given nightly at this place are much admired. The musical varsion of the "Munmy" is also to be given to-

night.

Beckery's Semenaders.—This band is doing well, the Hall being every night well filled. "Cinderella" is still a favorite, and is announced for this evening, with other attractions.

DONALDSON'S ETHIOPIAN TROUPE open at Hope Chapel on Monday evening next.

on Monday evening next.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

No. 62 CHARLEN STELLE, Jan. 12, 1836.

Mrs. Lyrander Thompson would feel deeply obliged by your acknowledging the sum of 3400, sent her on the 5th inst., by J. T. Stagg, Hon. Secretary, being the net proceed (mcluding constions) of the benefit given to have and her children at Niblo's on the 14th of November last.

Mrs. Thompson, at the same time, offers her sincere thanks to all parties who so infully lent their aid, and so handsomely befriended her, on this occasion.

DISEANDING OF THE BOSTON MILITIA—Company B of the fifth regiment of Boston artillery have sur-rendered their charter to the Governor, in consequence, they say, of what they consider a grievous insult con-tained in Governor Gardner's message.